**Period 3: 1754-1800 Part I (through 1781)**

**British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation’s social, political, and economic identity.**

Key Concepts

3.1 Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.

* After the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, tension increased between American colonists and the British government.

3.2 In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.

* Ideas of representative government, religious freedom, and freedom of the press were well-established in the colonies by the time of the American Revolution
* At the end of the American Revolution in 1781, the British recognized American independence.

Essential Information:

1. What was the Great Awakening?

The Great Awakening was a wave of religious enthusiasm that swept through the colonies from the late 1730s to the 1760s. It was characterized by emotionalism and individualism. The Great Awakening led to the creation of several new religious groups and strengthened beliefs in religious freedom.

1. Why did the English go to war against the French and Indians in 1754?

A struggle for control of the Ohio Valley started the French and Indian War, a war in which France lost its empire in North America.

1. What caused the American Revolution?

After the French and Indian War ended in 1763 the English government attempted to regulate and tax the colonies to pay for the war. These policiees sparked protests by the colonists that led to the American Revolution in 1775.

1. When did Americans declare independence from England?

After a year of fighting for the “rights of Englishmen” and “no taxation without representation” Americans declared their independence from England. Independence was inspired in large part by Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense*. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson.

1. What significant battled led to the American victory over English forces?

An American victory at Saratoga, New York, inspired the French to actively help Americans. The American Revolution ended in 1781 when American forces led by George Washington defeated English troops at Yorktown, Virginia. The Treaty of Paris, in which England recognized the independence of the United States, was signed in 1783.

O ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the Old World is overrun with oppression. Freedom has been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England has given her warning to depart. O! Receive the fugitive and prepare in time an asylum for mankind.

--Thomas Paine, *Common Sense, 1776*

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it…

--Declaration of Independence, 1776

Significant Events

The Regulator Movement

Molasses Act passed

The Great Awakening

Edict of Nantes 1598

Quebec established 1608

King William’s War

Queen Anne’s War

War of Jenkins’ Ear

King George’s War

Seven Years War

Albany Congress

Battle of Quebec

Treaty of Paris 1763

Pontiac’s Rebellion

Seven Years War

Stamp Act Congress meets

Stamp Act repealed

Townshend Revenue act

Boston Massacre 1760

Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts Passed

Battles of Lexington and Concord

Second Continental Congress meets

Declaration of Independence

Surrender at Saratoga

Important People

Paxton Boys

Crevecoeur

French Huguenots

Quakers

Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield

Old Lights

New Lights

Samuel de Champlain

Hurons

Iroquois

Coureurs de bois

Jesuits

La Salle

George Washington

Benjamin Franklin

Colonial militia

British regulars

William Pitt

John Peter Zenger

Townshend

Sons of Liberty

Samuel Adams

Paul Revere

Crispus Attucks

King George III

Minute men

Baron von Steuben

Marquis de Layfayette

Charles Cornwallis

**Additional Information**

Sugar Act 1764

Quartering Act 1765

Stamp Act 1765

Proclamation of 1763

Navigation Law of 1650

Fort Duquesne

Mercantilism

Radical Whigs in Great Britain

Salutary neglect

Republicanism

“No taxation without representation”

Non-importation Agreements

Committees of Correspondence

Boston Port Act

Quartering Act

Quebec Act

First Continental Congress

Declaration of Rights

The Association

Olive Branch Petition

Hessians

Thomas Paine

Committee of Five

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

Declaration of Independence

Tories

Home Rule

Treaty of Alliance

Treaty of Fort Stanwix